

9-20-1962

## Kabul Times (September 20, 1962, vol. 1, no. 162)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (September 20, 1962, vol. 1, no. 162)" (1962). *Kabul Times*. 157.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/157>

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## THE WEATHER

### YESTERDAY:

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# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

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VOL. I, NO. 162

KABUL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1962 (SOMBOLEH 29, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Crisis Brewing In Occupied Pakhtunistan BALUCHI M.P. ARRESTED IN KARACHI

KABUL, Sept. 20.—According to a report from Quetta in Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan, the Pakistani authorities arrested Mr. Attaullah Khan, Maingal Baluchi leader and member of the Pakistan Parliament, on September 7 at Karachi.

### East Pakistan Clashes

#### 2 KILLED, 250 INJURED SO FAR

KABUL, Sept. 20.—Reports from different sources say that in the clashes in East Pakistan so far two people have been killed and the number of those injured have gone up to 250.

Reuter says that a 14-year-old boy died in hospital.

Demonstrations against the Pakistani Government had taken place in various parts of West Pakistan too. In Karachi and Hyderabad there were demonstrations in protest against the Pakistani police firing in East Pakistan.

According to another report there were demonstrations against the Government of Pakistan in Peshawar, Occupied Pakhtunistan.

### Wider Powers For

#### I.A.E.A. Urged

VIENNA, Sept. 20, (DPA).—All speakers at the Vienna conference of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) yesterday demanded greater thriftiness regarding administrative spending.

Speaking in the general debate which opened yesterday, some members suggested that general conference meetings should only be held every two years and that the Director-General of the Atomic Energy Authority be granted wider powers.

The members of the Council of Governors, too, should be reduced in number so that money could be saved for the authority's real tasks.

Earlier Dr. Ralph Bunche, the U.N. representative at the meeting, had stressed the necessity of co-operation between the United Nations and the IAEA, mainly in the field of development of nuclear power reactors which are of utmost importance for the destiny of the developing countries.

"Sincere co-operation between the nations in the peaceful uses of atomic energy and in other fields of science and technology might contribute towards the relaxation of political tensions," Dr. Bunche said.

The representative of Afghanistan, Dr. A. G. Kakar, (Dean of the Faculty of Science) and the delegate of Burma, Mr. Beo Boon-waat, thanked the IAEA for the assistance it rendered to their countries in the form of equipment, scholarships and experts.

## 5 Pakistanis Killed In Moonda Clash With Nationalists

KABUL, Sept. 20.—A report from Bajawar in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan says that five Pakistani soldiers and officials were killed in a clash between Salarzai nationalists and Pakistani guards of the Moonda military camp on September 11.

Details of the report said that a party of Salarzai nationalists led by Malik Nowkar Khan raided the Pakistani camp at Moonda, killing three officials and two soldiers.

A despatch from Pari-Chamkani says that on September 13 a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists threw hand grenades into the Pakistani militia post at Sadda.

### KING OF YEMEN DEAD

SANA YEMAN, Sept. 20, (DPA).—Imam Ahmed, the King of Yemen, died yesterday, aged 66, Radio Sana reported.

Crown Prince Seif el Islam Mohammed el Badr was proclaimed new Imam. He is the late King's eldest son.

Since March last year the Imam had been reported to be in bad health following an attempt on his life.

KABUL, Sept. 20.—Three women nurses of the American Peace Corps were introduced to Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health, yesterday. Dr. Abdul Rahim expressed his gratitude over the fact that the nurses have volunteered to serve in the Public Health sections.

## Co-operation Between Trading Countries MUTUAL CURRENCY ACCOUNT IN I.M.F. SUGGESTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—Mr. Reginald Maudling, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, suggested yesterday a system of co-operation between the worlds leading trading countries in the form of a mutual currency account in the International Monetary Fund.

He said he hoped that such a system would enable world liquidity to be expanded without additional strain on the reserve currencies or avoidable setbacks to their economic growth.

Mr. Maudling outlined his ideas at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund.

He stressed today that he was not at this stage putting forward "any cut and dried plan."

Mr. Maudling praised the new 10-nation, \$ 6,000-million borrowing scheme instituted by the Fund in the past year as well as the idea recently put forward for the mutual holding of currencies.

But unless these two ideas could be supplemented they would have their limitations, he said.

**Multilateral System**  
"Is it not possible," the Chancellor asked, for the Fund building on these ideas, to provide the basis of a multilateral system of a more regular and automatic character which would be capable of expansion to the extent necessary at any time?

"Some people have seen for in-

## "S. RHODESIA HEADING FOR RUIN" Immediate Constitutional Talks Demanded

LUSAKA, (Northern Rhodesia), Sept. 20, (Reuter).—Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Southern Rhodesian African nationalist leader, yesterday called for an immediate constitutional conference to discuss the situation in the colony.

Mr. Nkomo, President of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, said he had repeatedly urged Britain to scrap Southern Rhodesia's present Constitution and introduce a new one that would give Africans a majority in the Government. "We must have a conference now," he declared, "otherwise the country is heading for ruin."

Mr. Nkomo said he had recently had talks in Dar-es-Salaam with the Prime Minister of Tanganyika, Mr. Kawawa. He had asked Mr. Kawawa to urge on all Commonwealth Prime Ministers meeting in London the need for an immediate conference to discuss the Southern Rhodesian situation.

Mr. Nkomo has been having talks here on Rhodesia with Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of Northern Rhodesia's United National Independence Party.

Mr. Nkomo denied that his party was responsible for recent outbreak of violence and arson in Southern Rhodesia.

"The people out of sheer frustration have been blowing up these things," he said.

Mr. Nkomo speaking at a Press conference, said that despite his efforts at restraint, "the pot is now boiling, and the top is off."

Referring to the subject of

## Servicemen For Development Work INDONESIAN PLAN

JAKARTA, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—Plans to turn infantrymen into "development workers" may go ahead in Indonesia soon.

The republic at present retains standing forces believed to be in excess of 600,000 men, and according to official reports, one million persons were recruited for the "confrontation" of the Dutch in West Irian.

On Tuesday in Macassar, the Commander of the South Celebes, Colonel Mohammad Jusuf, issued instructions for the conversion of one infantry battalion into "development battalion."

Colonel Jusuf said in a statement Indonesia servicemen should be able to carry hopes as well as arms, and become "pillars of the spirit of development."

Troops would be employed on farming and irrigation projects, he said.

## Election Of French Presidents

### CABINET APPROVES DE GAULLE'S PLAN

PARIS, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—The French Cabinet last night endorsed General de Gaulle's proposal that a referendum be held to approve his plan that future Presidents be elected by general suffrage.

A communique issued after a Cabinet meeting said: "The Cabinet adopted the principle and the broad outlines of a Bill which will ask the country to approve by referendum the elections of Presidents of the Republic by universal suffrage."

KABUL, Sept. 20.—A reception was given in the saloon of the Avicenna Hospital in honour of Dr. Commanduras, Assistant Executive Director and Mr. Devine, Deputy Director of MEDICO, by the staff members of that hospital. The function was attended by Dr. Abdul Rahim, Deputy Minister of Public Health, Professor Shaw, Chief of MEDICO in Kabul, Mr. Holdren, chief of CARE and certain officials of the Ministry of Public Health.

Contd. on Page 4



## KABUL TIMES

Published by  
BAKHAR NEWS AGENCY  
Editor-in-Chief  
Sabahuddin Koushaki  
Editor  
S. Khalil

Address:  
Joy Sheer 3,  
Kabul, Afghanistan.  
Telegraphic Address:  
"Times, Kabul".  
Telephone:—

21494 (Ext.)  
22851 (4, 5 and 6)  
Subscription Rates:  
AFGHANISTAN

Yearly ... Afs. 250  
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FOREIGN  
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Half Yearly ... \$ 8  
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Subscription from abroad  
will be accepted by cheque  
of local currency at the  
official dollar exchange rate.  
Printed at GOVERNMENT  
PRINTING HOUSE.

## KABUL TIMES

SEPTEMBER 20, 1962

ELECTIONS IN  
ALGERIA

About 6,500,000 Algerians go to the polls today to form the legitimate basis for the country's first Government. That the Algerian leaders have been able to hold the elections after all the unfortunate difficulties and crises which cropped up after the country attained its freedom is gratifying to the friends of Algeria.

That Algeria needs a stable form of Government after seven years of war with the French and the most vicious activities of the Secret Army Organization is quite evident. The country has yet to form the structure of its future political life and reorganize and develop its economy on the basis of its own national aspirations.

In today's elections the people of Algeria will elect 196 members to form a Government, draft and adopt a Constitution and draft laws in the name of the Algerian people. It will be after this election that Algeria can formally enter the field of international affairs. It can then file an application for its membership to the United Nations.

That the Algerian people have to work hard to enhance their economic growth and bring about reforms in the very structure upon which the life of the people is based is quite clear. A large number of Europeans, unfortunately, left the country in the wake of threats by the OAS. Algeria may need specialists, teachers and entrepreneurs to occupy their place. The leaders of Algeria have endorsed a policy of land reform, a policy which, in the face of disparity in the standards of living of the people seems justified. In addition reports say that a large percentage of the working population is left jobless.

The French Government on the basis of the Evian Agreement has agreed to make annual grants to Algeria. That money and also other funds from other sources have to be secured.

The people and the Govern-

# BRITAIN, COMMONWEALTH AND COMMON MARKET THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

By OBSERVER

THE Commonwealth Prime Ministers went to London, discussed and protested vehemently for about 10 days against the proposed British entry into the European Common Market but are dispersing without much conquests. All that they produced was a mild communique on their discussions. It just says that no final decision will be taken until after the full terms on the Brussels negotiations are known. It reiterates that the United Kingdom will be strengthened by her entry into the Common Market with the guarantees that will be provided by the EEC.

The Asian countries have stressed that their trade interests should be safeguarded until they concluded special agreements with EEC countries. Thus once again attention has been drawn to the question of safeguards for the Commonwealth countries.

All that Britain has been able to assure the Commonwealth countries is that she will have close consultations with them during her further negotiations with the EEC authorities.

**Preordained Close**  
Mr. Harold Macmillan, who has been described by Mr. Emrys Hughes, a British Labour M.P. as "a political Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" has managed the show well and brought it to a pre-ordained close.

Sir Alexander Bustamante, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, put it rather cryptically thus: "Britain is hellbent to join the Common Market" and perhaps he may well be right.

**Strong Criticism**

Though most of the Common-

wealth members know that Britain may well be right.

At the very beginning of the conference last week Mr. Macmillan made it clear that the conference would not decide whether Britain should or should not join the Common Market and that the conference had been convened so that its members might consider Britain's entry in a consultative capacity.

Of course, 42 postal authorities have given WHO substantial quantities of all the stamps and other philatelic material issued by them.

In the South-East Region, Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Thailand have already taken part in the campaign. Thailand has donated 800,000 and Indonesia 400,000

ment of Algeria have won a war but now they have to build a nation. The world is watching them and their friends wish them all success.

tain will join the Common Market whatever anyone may say, they did not mince words in their criticism. For example it was clearly pointed out that Britain's entry into the ECM would weaken the Commonwealth, politically and economically, and lead to a wider form of colonialism, in which the developing countries would be compelled to be more suppliers of raw materials and those industrializing themselves would be shut out of the world markets and discriminated against. It would increase tensions and cause disturbances in the economies of developing countries.

**Short-Term Effects**  
Most of the Commonwealth countries are worried about the short-term effects of the British entry into ECM because they feel that they can look after their long-term problems by entering into trade agreements with individual countries. Doubts were also raised whether British freedom of action in international affairs might not become more limited if she entered Europe, because political union was a basic concept of the Six.

Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika and Uganda have rejected the idea of associate membership status because of the political implications.

**Summit Proposal**

During the conference one of the leaders proposed a Summit conference of Commonwealth and Common Market leaders to work out a programme of economic co-operation. No doubt the reaction of the Six is unlikely to be enthusiastic because they are in the midst of talks to establish a political union and consequently not keen on a wider confrontation with the Commonwealth.

Mr. Macmillan summed up the objectives of Britain's entry into the Common Market thus: Maximum expansion of trade; better organization of trade; promise of organization of trade; promise of organization of trade; promise of organization of trade.

should have an equal opportunity to acquire collections of malaria stamps, the legislative organs of the World Health Organization urged all Governments who wished to participate to produce sufficient quantities of stamps and related philatelic material, and to donate adequate quantities of stamps and material to WHO.

Philatelic exhibitions including the malaria stamps have been organized under the general designation "Malarex" in a number of centres including Geneva (Switzerland), New York (USA), Evian (France), Prague (CSR). An exhibition will open in Naples (Italy) next month.

**No. 1 Health Project**  
The proceeds will be used to advance WHO's No. 1 public health project which is to eradicate malaria from the world, thus freeing 1,300 million people from its menace. Of these, 764 million are already covered by malaria eradication programmes. Eradication has now been completed for 22.1 per cent of the original population living in malarious areas.

Malaria stamps can of course also be obtained through the usual channels in the issuing countries. In order that all philatelists

pluses to those who need them most.

The basic fact is that the progress of the developing countries is imperilled by the kind of deal that seems to be in the offing. Tariff restrictions on the manufactured products of the developing nations make nonsense of all the efforts to lessen the gap between the world's rich and poorer populations.

**Only Course**  
The only immediate course is for the British negotiators to return to Brussels next week and fight for the main points now made by the overseas spokesmen. They must seek for more guarantees for the Commonwealth nations. Britain should ask the Six to take another look at the tentative agreements to deal with the trading problems of Asian countries. Britain may not try to get a radical revision of the agreements mapped out for the Commonwealth so far but at least it should try to get a review of some of the basic points emphasized by the Commonwealth Governments if it is to keep the Commonwealth ties intact.

**Call for Elections**  
The British Opposition leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, has already called for a general election on the Common Market issue if the British Government proposes to join the ECM on the terms unacceptable to the Labour Party and the Commonwealth.

The dilemma is of the British Government's own making and the solution lies in their hands to raise their sights beyond the narrow range of Europe. Whether they feel themselves too deeply committed to alter the course remains to be seen.

Mr. Macmillan has crossed another hurdle by pacifying the Commonwealth Prime Ministers with his sugar-coated assurances but whether he will be able to please his partymen at the Conservative Party conference which takes place next month remains to be seen. But before then Mr. Macmillan and his Ministers will have to do some hard thinking and planning.

**MALARIA CAMPAIGN**

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**MANILA, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—** A Philippine parliamentary mission, led by Speaker Cornelio Villareal, leaves Manila on Saturday to visit Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Thailand, Japan, Formosa and Viet Nam. The party consisting of the Speaker and four Congressmen will be away from Manila for four weeks.

The daily Anis, in its editorial yesterday discussed the current session of the United Nations General Assembly. The paper welcomed the admission of Rwanda, Burundi, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago as members of the United Nations, thereby increasing the number of member States to 108. Commenting upon this subject the editor of the paper said that since the United Nations was a world organization, the increase in the number of its member States would further strengthen its character as the world forum. The paper drew attention to the numerous tasks before the General Assembly; these, the paper concluded, included the problem of the Congo, the invasion of the People's Republic of China, and the financial difficulties of the world body itself.

The paper outlined that these subjects were not dealt with honestly and with realism, the result of the deliberations would be negative.

Other subjects needing close attention, the paper declared, were the elimination of racial discrimination and colonialism and the banning of nuclear tests. These subjects, according to the paper, would be supported by the Afro-Asian Group of nations because they confirmed to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter itself.

The paper deprecated the attitude adopted by the South African Union towards the issue of racial equality and the policy followed by Portugal in Angola. Referring to the continuing threat of atomic tests the paper expressed satisfaction at the fact that these tests were now universally condemned even though nothing tangible had been done to stop them. The paper expressed the hope that the United Nations as the highest and greatest repository of humanity's trust and aspirations would rise to the occasion and bring about a solution of this vexing problem.

The daily Islah praised, in its editorial, the efforts of the Ministry of Education to develop educational facilities in the country. The paper welcomed the establishment of a new Teacher-Training School at Gardez in Paktia Province. The paper said that education could never spread and flourish in the country without capable, dutiful and qualified teachers. The establishment of a Teacher-Training School at Gardez, after the establishment of such schools in the capital, and Kandahar, Herat and Nangarhar Provinces, the paper declared, would do much to facilitate the development of education in the country.

The Pakhtu daily, Heywad, published an article under the caption "The Reprehensible Attitude of the Pakistani Colonialists Towards the Pakhtunistan Nation Cannot be Tolerated". Writing on this subject the paper said that the First and Second World Wars were the direct outcome of human greed and desire for territorial expansion because everyone wanted to become the overlord and to rule over the weaker nations. Since the Second World War, the paper wrote, the peoples of the world had grown wiser and many countries, large and small, had attained their freedom. The paper drew attention to the fact that although the peo-

(Contd on Page 4)

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMMETHURSDAY  
(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:  
3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T. = 10-30 GMT  
on 19 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-07,  
Music 3-07-3-10. Commentary 3-10-3-13, Music 3-13-3-16, article on "men who made history" 3-16-3-20, Music 3-20-3-30.

Second English Programme:  
3-30-4-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 11 GMT  
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:  
6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.  
Third English Programme:  
6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T. = 14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.

News 6-30-6-37, Music 6-37-6-40, commentary 6-40-6-43, Music 6-43-6-46, article on "Afghanistan today" 6-46-6-49, Music 6-49-7-00.

Russian Programme:  
10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:  
10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:  
11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:  
11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

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**DEPARTURES:**  
Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

**SATURDAY**  
**DEPARTURES:**  
Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 10-00 Arr. 20-40.

Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 14-50 Arr. 16-00.

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Hashami: Phone No. 20589  
Boo-Ali: Phone No. 23575  
Shafa: Phone No. 20536  
Latif: Phone No. 23972

# Late Ustad Kassem Blended Afghan And Indian Music

By SHOWKI

In the past, the patrons and connoisseurs of music, in the East and West, consisted mainly of the ruling classes and aristocracy. In Afghanistan, too, this art has been constantly patronized by Royalty. This is understandable because the ruler, as the fountainhead of national culture and arts, was, and is looked up to by the masses for guidance in this regard.

As I have mentioned before, the Afghan Court has, for political, geographical, cultural and economic reasons, maintained close ties with India, Iran and Bokhara. Therefore, it is quite natural for Afghan, Indian, Iranian and South-Russian music and arts to influence each other, and this is exactly what has happened. A closer study of the musical instruments and compositions used in these countries show them to have much in common in shape and form with one another. While music in eastern Afghanistan and Western India have overlapped, that of western Afghanistan and eastern Iran (Herat and Meshed areas) show many common characteristics. Similarly northern Afghanistan, including Kataghan, Badakhshan, Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana Provinces have music and arts closely resembling those of the three southern Socialist Republics of the Soviet Union and vice-versa.

**Court Musicians**  
The Court, as the setter of fashions and the highest patron of music, encouraged musicians, local and foreign alike, and because we had a greater volume of trade with India and access to and from that country was easier, therefore, naturally enough the Indian style of music found favour and was capably blended with Afghan music by the court-musicians, the last of whom was the late Ustad Kassem Khan.

Ustad Kassem, in my personal opinion, was not only a great because these and these alone artist, but also a 'Naik' or maestro, the common heritage of mankind, and, therefore, while there may be distinctive garbs and languages, there can never be any hard and fast rules and distinctly-demarcated boundaries for music and the arts. Let us take the case of the highly-advanced countries of Europe; can we say 'this is French music' and 'here is German music' or Italian, Czech, Yugoslav, Danish or Russian music? When describing these 'Ghazal', but he instituted two-

**No Hard and Fast Rules**  
Some people make the mistake of thinking that each and every country and nation should have specific notes in music and brushstrokes in painting. As I stated in an earlier article this is not possible in music and the fine arts because these and these alone form the common heritage of mankind, and, therefore, while there may be distinctive garbs and languages, there can never be any hard and fast rules and distinctly-demarcated boundaries for music and the arts. Let us take the case of the highly-advanced countries of Europe; can we say 'this is French music' and 'here is German music' or Italian, Czech, Yugoslav, Danish or Russian music? When describing these 'Ghazal', but he instituted two-

one hears the phrase "European music" only. If it is true in Europe then why should anyone take exception to the resemblance between Afghan, Indian, Iranian, Turkoman and Uzbek music? We developed our history and cultures together and circumstances, physical and economic, compelled us to meet and greet one another frequently. It was out of this intellectual, economic and cultural intercourse between Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries that our and their music and arts developed and grew. This does not mean that Afghan music and arts, and for that matter the music and arts of other countries and nations in the world, have no distinguishing qualities at all; no, this is not the case. What I mean to say is that one cannot, and should not expect these to differ completely and in every respect from each other. As I have already described it, the music of Logar Valley and south-western Afghanistan is purely Afghan in character; so are many of our national and folk dances.

**U.S.A. REJECTS SOVIET POSITION ON BERLIN**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The US State Department reiterates that the Soviet Union cannot on its own change the status of Berlin or abridge the rights of the United States, the United Kingdom and France under Four-Power post-war agreements.

**NEW NUCLEAR THEORY**  
The new theory conceived by Professor Joseph Shapiro of Moscow introduces into nuclear physics the mathematical apparatus recently worked out in the theory of elementary particles. Specialists feel that its further development would apparently lead to a new view on nuclear reaction.

**THEORY**  
The new theory describes uniformly all direct nuclear reactions, whereas before it was necessary to apply different models for different reactions. It is free from arbitrary assumptions of the theory which existed until now. For instance it was assumed groundlessly that neutrons, alpha-particles and other complex nuclear particles actually existed within the nucleus.

The theory of the Soviet physicist well agrees with modern experiments in nuclear reactions. Tass.

LONDON, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—Mr. Krishna Menon, Indian Defence Minister, left here by air last night for New York to attend the United Nations General Assembly. Mr. Menon arrived here on Tuesday from New Delhi, and during his overnight stay held discussions with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, now in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

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# Restoration of FULL DEBATE ON U.N. PRESS REVIEW

## Foreign Aid SEAT FOR CHINA

### Cut Sought Steering Committee Upholds Soviet Move

#### RUSK'S CALL TO U.S. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, (DPA)—The U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, yesterday urged the U.S. Congress to make sufficient money available for foreign aid to maintain American leadership in development assistance.

Mr. Rusk told the House Speaker, Mr. John W. McCormack, in a letter that the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee that Congress appropriate only \$3,881 million for foreign aid in fiscal 1963—\$1,172 million less than authorized earlier. "would make it impossible to extend any significant new loans beyond those already committed in the past."

The House is to begin debate on the foreign aid appropriation today.

Mr. McCormack told reporters that he could not say whether amendments to restore the slash recommended by the Committee would be introduced on the floor when debate gets under way.

When the House completes action on the Appropriation Bill, the measure will go to the Senate. Both branches will have to enact identical Bills before the legislation can be signed by President Kennedy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—The U.N. General Assembly's Steering Committee last night upheld a Soviet bid for full-scale debate in the General Assembly on who should represent China in the United Nations.

Soviet representatives repeatedly refer to Chinese diplomats here as "persons who represent no one but themselves," and last night Mr. Semenov, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, kept raising points of order, asserting that he could not hear the speaker, Mr. Liu Chieh, Formosan Government representative.

#### U.S. PURCHASE OF U.N. BONDS VOTED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, (Reuter).—The Senate yesterday voted final approval for the United States to buy up to \$100 million worth of United Nations bonds.

It adopted by voice vote a House version of a Bill requested by President Kennedy, and the measure was sent on to the White House.

The Bill allows the President to either match the bond purchases of all other U.N. member nations or else to lend the world body \$100 million.

So far 49 other nations have either bought or pledged to purchase bonds worth \$ 73,168,572.

(Contd. from page 2)

ple of Pakhtunistan fought valiantly and with remarkable constancy against colonialism, yet they had been deprived of their basic right of freedom even though others, like the peoples of India and Pakistan became independent. The paper deplored the fact that during the fifteen years since Pakistan's establishment the Pakhtunistani nation had been treated with increasing cruelty and carelessness. This, the paper said, could not be allowed to continue because the forces now operating in the world were such that colonialism, be it in any form or shape, could not be allowed to function.

#### Radio

Radio Kabul in its commentary yesterday said.

The Bureau of Information on Populations in Washington reported that the world population totalled over 3 billion in the middle of this year; this means that the world population is growing at the rate of over 50 million per annum.

According to other statistics nearly 57 per cent of the world's population lives in Asia, 21 per cent in Europe and the Soviet Union, 14 per cent in North and South America and the greater part of the remaining 8 per cent in Africa. It means that a large part of the world population inhabits Asia with further increases in their number in the near future.

According to the Bureau's report the country with a rapidly growing population is India. Increase in population forms one of the most important problems facing most countries, especially the developing ones, for whom a rapidly expanding population creates new economic and financial problems. Although large population mean a greater manpower, yet this increase can create manifold difficulties for those whose economic development cannot employ and absorb the overflowing masses of humanity. This results in a further lowering of the standard of living, which in turn leads to economic crisis and social chaos. The famous economist, John Malthus has taken a very pessimistic view of this matter, but modern scientist have tried to expose its inaccuracy by developing economies and agriculture.

The United Nations General Assembly, now meeting in New York, will certainly discuss this problem when dealing with economic development and the elimination of colonialism. This is essential because the role played by colonialism results in economic backwardness of the colonial peoples and economic instability in these lands; it is, therefore, evident that unless colonialism is ended poverty and hunger will continue to stalk the greater part of the world, otherwise the problem of growing populations can be dealt with effectively and with concerted efforts.

#### CLASSIFIED ADVT.

#### To Let

A house consisting of one combined sitting dining room, 2 bedrooms indoor kitchen, big hall, modern bathroom, electric water pump and compound, situated in Shar-e-Nau, near Police Station ready for rental at Afghani 4,000 per month. Contact Zeba Shop or grocery opposite Blue Mosque, abroad for higher training.



#### PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film **MARGORIE MORNING STAR**; starring: Gene Kelly, Natalie Wood and Claire Trevor.

#### KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **ZIMBO**; starring: Chatra and Azad.

#### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film **THE PRINCE AND THE SHOW GIRL**; starring: Marilyn Monroe and Laurence Olivier.

#### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **LIGHT HOUSE**; starring: Nutan, Ashok Kumar and Johnny Walker.

## Home News In Brief

KABUL, Sept. 20.—Dr. Schmidt, Director of the Bonn Observatory in the Federal German Republic, arrived by air in Kabul yesterday.

He will spend a week in Kabul during which he will advise the Afghan authorities on building an observatory at the Faculty of Science of Kabul University. Dr. Schmidt was received at the airport by Dr. Hussaini, the Acting Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Science, and the team of German professors serving in the Faculty in accordance with the terms of the agreement of affiliation between the University of Bonn and the Faculty of Science of Kabul University.

MAZAR-I-SHARIF, Sept. 20.—The delegation of the International Development Association together with Dr. Ziyadeh, the Chief of the Planning Board of the Ministry of Education has arrived in Mazar-i-Sharif. They have visited the Bakhtar Lycee, Sultana Razzia for Girls and the oil-expressing plant on Tuesday. After inspecting Assadiya School the delegation left for Balkh in the afternoon.

KABUL, Sept. 20.—Two Assistants of the MEDICO and CARE international organizations together with Professor Shaw, chief of the MEDICO Team and the Resident Representative of CARE in Kabul called on Dr. Abdul Rahim, the Deputy Minister of Public Health yesterday to discuss with him future assistance by these organizations to the Ministry and its policy in this regard. The two assistants of MEDICO and CARE have come to Kabul to discuss health projects launched by the Ministry of Public Health; they visited the Child Welfare Institute, the Avicenna and the Avicenna Clinic yesterday.

KABUL, Sept. 20.—Certificates were awarded on Tuesday by Dr. Sharaf, the Assistant Chief of the Public Health Institute, to the graduates of the fifth term of training for sanitarians.

Mr. Miakhail, Director of Education and Training in the Institute said that the graduates had been employed by the Kabul Municipal Corporation and the Provincial Municipalities on projects dealing with preventive medicine. A number of these graduates have also been sent abroad for higher training.

## BRITAIN'S PROPOSED ENTRY INTO E.C.M. COMMONWEALTH LEADERS GIVE GREEN LIGHT FOR FURTHER TALKS

LONDON, Sept. 20, (DPA).—Despite their strong misgiving the 11 Commonwealth leaders yesterday gave Britain the green light for further negotiations on her entry into the European Common Market.

The final communique of the nine-day conference said the Commonwealth leaders "recognized that after full and continuing consultations the responsibility for the final decision would rest with the British Government."

Britain, on the other hand, pledged to conduct a European policy respecting the views of the Commonwealth partners and to seek the safeguarding of Commonwealth interests.

The Commonwealth leaders in an extended debate on the communique lasting almost 48 hours insisted that their misgivings and concern about the possible consequences of Britain's planned entry into the ECM be laid down. This was however done in a manner not tying Britain's hands in her further negotiations with the ECM authorities in Brussels.

According to the communique Britain pledged to arrange close consultation with the Commonwealth countries during her further negotiations with the ECM authorities.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers in turn promised to conduct a policy aimed at economic progress, a steady harmonious expansion of world trade, a better standard of living in the developing countries and market regulations for agricultural products securing fair and equitable prices.

#### ATTAULLAH KHAN'S SPEECH

(Contd. from page 1)

of imprisonment and fines. Mr. Attaullah Khan had told the House that the Baluchi people were, no doubt, guilty to the extent that they demanded their rights and did not support the so called "bloodless revolution."

Mr. Attaullah Khan had said the shifting of the capital to Rawalpindi from Karachi did not guarantee that there would be no coup in the future.

He had appealed to the members of the Assembly to join him in asking the Government to compensate the unfortunate relatives of those executed persons, to release those who were convicted and sent to prison, to refund fines and to restore confiscated properties.

#### ECAFE SECRETARY IN KABUL

KABUL, Sept. 20.—U Nyun, executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. He will meet certain Afghan officials and discuss ways for increased aid and development of trade and training of personnel in Afghanistan.

U Nyun has worked for 12 years with ECAFE.